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plead for a "logical analysis" of the text as a foundation for correct teaching, in addition to "emotional treatment" as a foundation for interesting teaching. The latter is often championed; the former is too often neglected.

R. G. K.

REVIEW

Homerica: Emendations and Elucidations of the Odyssey. By T. L. Agar. Clarendon Press, Oxford (1908). Pp. XI + 436. 14 shillings.

Mr. Agar's book gives a more or less detailed discussion of some six or seven hundred passages in the Odyssey, ranging from α to ω. Almost every page of the book bears witness to the author's intimate knowledge of Homeric diction and Homeric meter, and to his wide reading; it is indubitably a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with the Homeric poems, whether or not one agrees with Mr. Agar's views.

For the elaborate theories of the destructive critics Mr. Agar has scant respect. He will hear nothing of composite authorship of the great epics, and is as little ready to accept 'modernized' forms in books commonly held to be late, as in those reputed to be the earliest. He is conservative also in the matter of assuming interpolations, and in general is inclined to exhaust the possibilities of exegesis or of emendation before having recourse to the knife.

Mr. Agar's theory of the Homeric dialect is briefly but plainly stated in the preface to his book. "The language of the Homeric poems is Achæan, and fairly represents the speech of the Achæan people". It is not "an artificial poetical medley, Ionic in the main with a liberal admixture of the other Greek dialects". Consistency is therefore to be looked for in matters of language, and where this is not afforded by the traditional text, we may, or rather must, look for corruption. But this corruption has not been brought about by any definite or conscious alteration. It has come about from "the gradual assimilation of antique forms and obsolete words to later Greek usage, and the intrusion of later metrical rules and grammatical canons, and to some extent also of new ideas of what is right and proper". Hence Mr. Agar, although he regards his emendations as more often than not "strictly conservative in effect", handles the traditional text in a very free manner. Hosts of alterations are suggested, some of them more or less convincing, but others, to say the least, extremely unlikely, while not a few seem so rash as to be quite indefensible. In some passages again there is a distinct betterment of the sense, but in others the traditional interpretation is attacked upon grounds which are far from convincing, and a new interpretation is offered which in the judgment of the present writer leaves much to be desired.

Homer has not in Mr. Agar's opinion "suffered

from defects of transcription by careless and ignorant scribes", and therefore "palaeographical considerations are not supreme". At the same time he here and there supports an emendation by arguments based upon palaeographic grounds, e. g. on pp. 103, 276, 320, 371.

If we waive the fact that we cannot as yet determine precisely what the speech of the Achæan people was—unless we are content to argue in a circle—the theory held by Mr. Agar is consistent, and is capable of a vigorous presentation. More than that, few will deny that a modernizing process must have taken place. The work of generations of critics from Bentley down has proved this absolutely. But where shall we draw the line? Granting the process, but granting also that we cannot fix its limits, are we to rewrite our Homer, and fling the traditional text to the winds? or are we to content ourselves with eliminating patent 'modernisms', while maintaining a conservative attitude toward the traditional text? Yet even such a method of procedure leads to chaos. What to Mr. Agar is a 'patent modernism' is not so to another. To the reviewer it seems clear that the only safe course for the editor of Homer is to print the traditional text, however unsparingly it may be treated in the commentary, and however convinced the editor may be that back of that text lies an older form which he thinks he can partially restore. One has no right to give as Homer a text which we cannot prove ever to have existed at any time.

Another point should be emphasized. The theory holds that all parts of the poems (even e. g. the last part of ω which Aristarchus rejected) are to be treated as linguistically upon the same basis. One must doubt the justice of this; for even if the expansion theory as a whole be given up, one can hardly deny the Ionian origin of certain parts at least of both Iliad and Odyssey.

In view of the above theory of the dialect of Homer and the text tradition, it is not strange that a very large number of Mr. Agar's proposed emendations are attempts to restore the digamma, to remove hiatus, to clear the text from supposedly later uses of the article and from occurrences of the oblique cases of αὐτός as a mere pronoun of reference.

With regard to the digamma Mr. Agar speaks with no uncertain voice. "It is becoming increasingly probable", he writes in the preface p. ix, "that Bentley after all was right in attributing to it the full force of a consonant". More definitely on p. 82 he repeats, "ἐοῖκε (φεῖοῖκε) could no more drop its initial *f* in Homer's day, than λέλυκε could shed its initial *λ* in the time of Thucydides". The alternative view—that of the 'in-and-out character' of the digamma in Homer—is vivaciously characterized on p. 36: "It is supposed to be present or absent

according to circumstances, as the speaker may decide, like the Irish members in the first Home Rule Bill".

The method followed is a familiar one and scarcely needs illustration. Some of the changes are slight and may commend themselves to many; but here and there one is impressed both by the audacity of the change and by the fact that we lose far more than we gain by it. For instance, it may be true that "it is surely possible that Calypso should here ironically and jealously speak of Penelope as the prize which Odysseus was longing to win"; but one is still far from content to accept *λειρόμενός περ ἀρέσθαι σὴν δλοχόν* in place of the traditional *ιδέσθαι* (5.209), or to relinquish the *νόστιμον ἡμῶν ιδέσθαι* of 3.233. Again, is the desire to restore the digamma sufficient ground for ousting the feminine form *ἡδεῖαν* from the text in favor of *ἡδύν* (8.64)? Even where this excuse is lacking Mr. Agar writes, on 3.130, "the bastard form *αἰπὴν* should be removed in favor of *αἰπύν*". Shall we then deny that *πολλήν* is a legitimate form because the nominative *πολύς* is established? In 5.62 Mr. Agar himself seems to feel that the text suffers by his proposed change.

(To be Concluded)

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California.

A. T. MURRAY.

The Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association and the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America will be held at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on December 28 to 31.

Certain portions of the programme deserve special mention. On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be an address by Professor B. L. Gildersleeve, President of the American Philological Association. At the close of this session the classical staff of the Johns Hopkins University will receive, informally, the visiting members of the Philological Association and the Institute at the Johns Hopkins Club. On Wednesday, at 1, the Johns Hopkins University will entertain the visiting members of the two Associations at luncheon in the Gymnasium. On Thursday evening there will be a dinner at 7.30, in the Hotel Belvedere, on the occasion of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Philological Association and the Thirtieth of the Institute. Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte will preside and other gentlemen of national prominence are expected to be present.

A special rate to Baltimore and return of one fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan has been granted by all railroads in the territory north of Washington and Cincinnati, and east of St. Louis, Chicago, and Fort William. To make this rate operative at all one hundred certificates must be presented to the representative of the railroads at the meeting. Every one who attends the meeting is therefore urgently requested to secure a certificate;

if such certificate is not particularly helpful to himself it may aid others by contributing to the necessary total of 100. Those who reside outside the limits within which the rate applies are urged to purchase tickets only to the first station from which the rate will apply and to procure a certificate from that point.

Copies of the programme, information concerning hotels, etc., may be got from Professor Harry L. Wilson, Johns Hopkins University. Those who desire to attend the luncheon and the dinner, or either, are also requested to write at once to Professor Wilson. The price of the tickets for the dinner has been set at three dollars.

Since this occasion promises to be one long to be remembered by all privileged to be present, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY urges its readers to be present, if possible. Hotel rates on the European plan have been secured from one hotel at from \$1 per day upward, from three at \$1.50 and upwards, and from two at \$2 and upwards. Ladies unescorted will find the Shirley Hotel (Miss Robinson, 205 West Madison Street) suitable; the rate there is \$2.50 per day, on the American plan.

The New York State Teachers Classical Association will meet in the Central High School, Syracuse, on Tuesday, December 28, at 9 and at 3. The programme is as follows:

In the morning, President's Address, Professor Frank Smalley, Syracuse University; The Value of the Classics, an Outsider's View, Professor W. W. Comfort, Cornell University; A Vergil Symposium: (a) Vergil, His Land and People, Professor F. A. Gallup, Albany, (b) The Time Element in the Aeneid, Miss Clara Blanche Knapp, Syracuse; The Quickening of Latin, Professor H. L. Cleasby, Syracuse University; Word-Order and Emphasis in Latin, Professor John Greene, Colgate University.

At the afternoon session an address will be delivered by Professor Harry Thurston Peck (subject, The Vitality of Latin).

THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB, JAN. 8, 1910

The next meeting of the New York Latin Club will be held at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and 36th Street, on Saturday, January 8, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon.

The principal speaker will be Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, whose subject is The Making of a Litterateur.

At the meeting in November the attendance was seventy-seven, the largest in recent years, and there should certainly be a hundred people present to hear Professor Shorey. A special effort will be made to have the luncheon begin on time, twelve o'clock sharp, so that other engagements may not prevent one from staying to hear the address.